



# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 6291.0.55.001 - Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Feb 2011

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## Summary

### Changes this month: Historical Revisions

#### CHANGES THIS MONTH: HISTORICAL REVISIONS

#### OVERVIEW

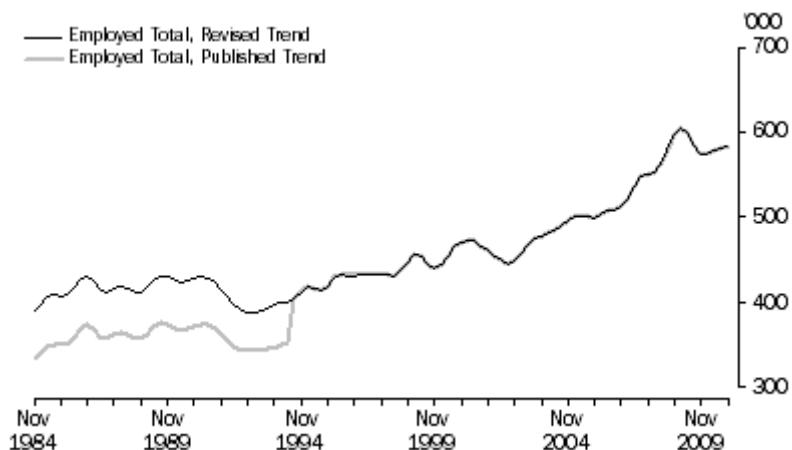
From this issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0), historical labour force estimates have been revised due to the Australian Bureau of Statistics' commitment to maintaining accuracy and coherence between our published labour force products. These revisions will also be applied to data in the February 2011 issues of Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003), which are both due to be released on 17 March 2011. These revisions apply broadly to data relating to the period November 1984 to August 1997, and there are three components:

- Revisions to employment by industry estimates for the period November 1984 to May 1994, and also November 2010;
- Revisions to time series spreadsheets for the period April 1986 to August 1997; and
- Introduction of a break in series for duration of unemployment estimates.

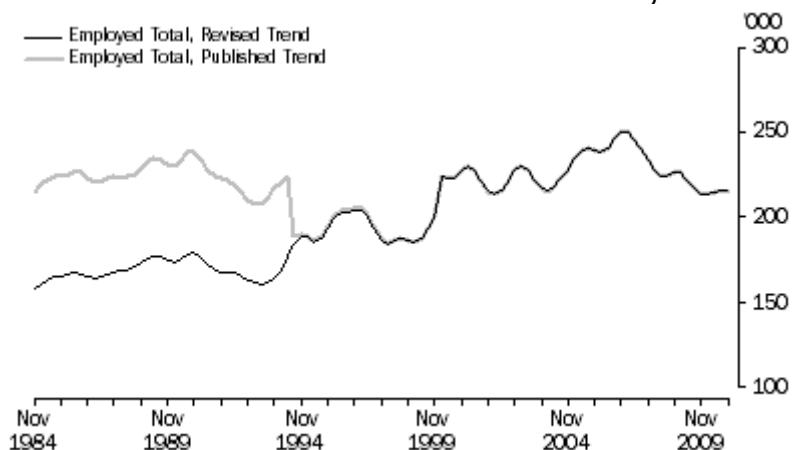
#### INDUSTRY REVISIONS

For the period November 1984 to May 1994, employment by industry estimates have been revised to reflect improvements made to the concordance between the formerly used Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC 1983) and the current Australian and New Zealand Industry Classification (ANZSIC 2006). This new concordance remains largely the same as what was previously used, except for amendments to the estimated employment ratio between seven ASIC 1983 Industry Groups and their 26 attributable ANZSIC 2006 Groups. The most notable impact of these revisions is on the estimates of Division I: Transport, Postal and Warehousing and Division J: Information Media and Telecommunications.

**Division I: Transport, Postal and Warehousing, Nov 1984 to Nov 2010**



#### Division J: Information Media and Telecommunications, Nov 1984 to Nov 2010



The revised historical estimates of employment by ANZSIC 2006 Division and Subdivision will be published as of the February 2011 issue of Labour Force, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) in the following tables:

- Table 04. Employed persons by Industry - Trend, Seasonally adjusted, Original
- Table 05. Employed persons by State and Industry
- Table 06. Employed persons by Industry Subdivision and Sex
- Table 11. Employed persons by Actual hours worked, Industry and Sex

Further details of these amendments are available in Information Paper: Revisions to Historical ANZSIC Industry Data (cat. no. 6259.0), released on 25 February 2011.

Revisions to employment by industry estimates for the month November 2010 have also been applied this month due to correction of a coding error. Correction of this error has resulted in minor revisions to the division level estimates, but improvements have been made to the underlying subdivision and group level estimates. These changes are mostly isolated to the estimates within Division P: Education and Training.

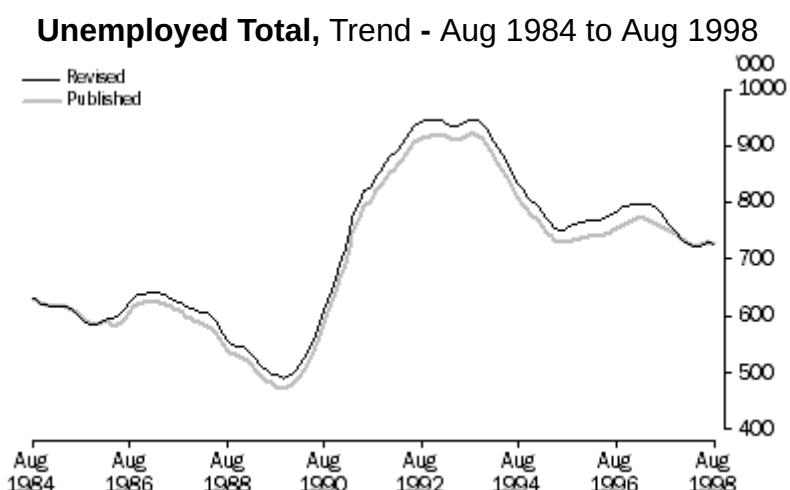
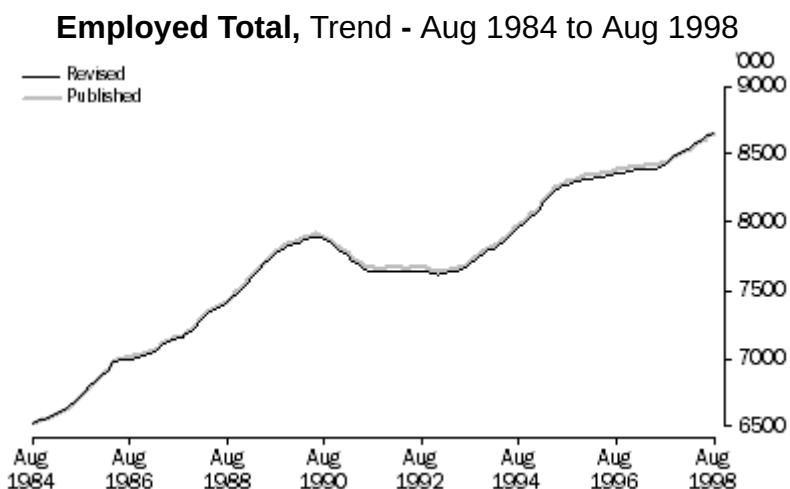
#### TIME SERIES REVISIONS

For the period April 1986 to August 1997, revisions have been applied to the time series data contained in the Excel spreadsheet products to incorporate more accurate estimates from the source data and improve coherence with other labour force products. These

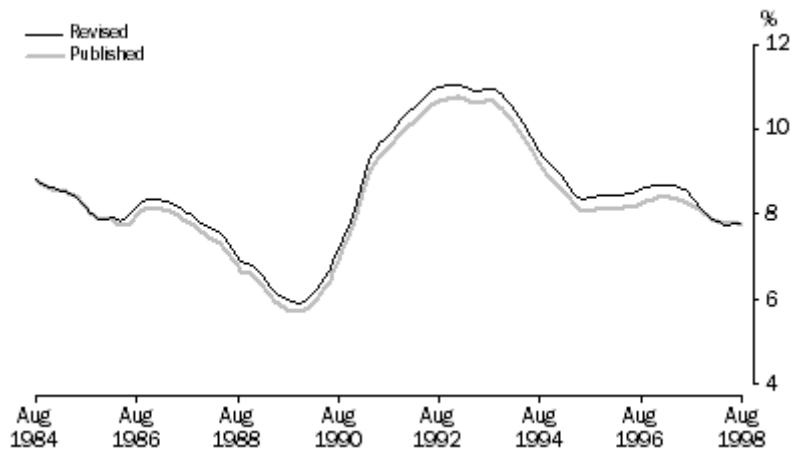
revisions have been applied to the time series spreadsheets released in Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0), Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

The time series data contained in the SuperTABLE data cubes remain unchanged. The revisions to the time series spreadsheets brings them in line with the SuperTABLE data cubes, and both types of products now accurately reflect the source data.

The impact of these revisions to estimates are small, and in most cases there is little difference to those previously published. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates have also been revised to incorporate the revisions to the original estimates.



**Unemployment Rate, Trend - Aug 1984 to Aug 1998**



## DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Prior to April 2001, estimates for duration of unemployment were based on the responses to two questions in the Labour Force Survey:

- When did you begin looking for work?
- When did you last work for at least 2 weeks in a job of 35 hours or more a week?

Duration of unemployment was then based on the shortest of these two time periods; time spent looking for work, or the time since last employed in a full-time job. For example:

- If someone last worked in a full-time job 9 months ago, but only started actively looking for work 3 months ago, then their duration of unemployment was 3 months
- If someone employed full-time was told they were going to lose their job and began looking for work 9 months ago, but didn't actually stop working until 6 months ago, then their duration of unemployment was 6 months.

In April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment was changed to reflect the international standard; the shortest time period out of time spent looking for work, or the time since last employed for 2 weeks or more in any job, regardless of whether it was full-time or part-time. The redesigned Labour Force Survey questionnaire introduced at this time incorporated an additional question to reflect this change in definition:

- When did you last work for 2 weeks or more?

In most cases, this new definition of duration of unemployment only differs from the old definition in particular circumstances. For example:

- If someone last worked full-time 2 years ago and began looking for work 9 months ago, then under the old definition their duration of unemployment would be 9 months. However, during their job search, if they worked part-time for 2 weeks in a temporary job 3 months ago, then their duration of unemployment under the new definition would be 3 months.

The duration of unemployment data collected between February 1978 and March 2001 under the old definition was reclassified as "duration of unemployment since last full-time

"job" and the ABS has continued to collect data based on the original questionnaire design and published the estimates in Tables 15a, 15b and UM1 of Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

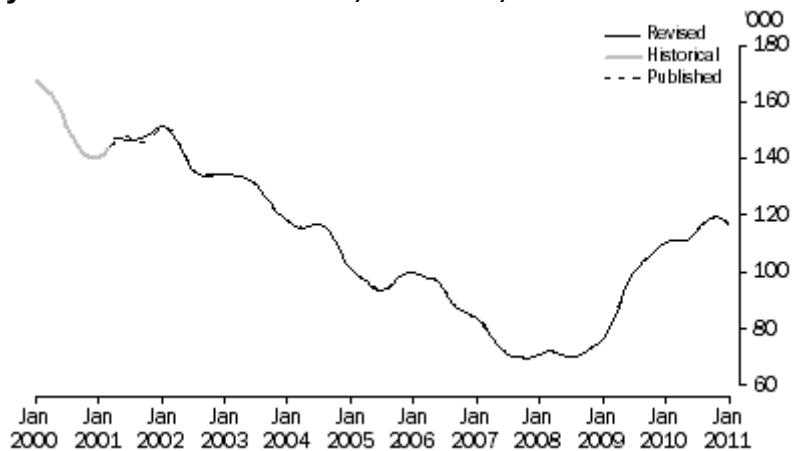
The estimates for duration of unemployment under the new definition are published in Tables 14a, 14b, UM2 and UM3 of Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001). Although collection of data under this new duration of unemployment definition only began with the questionnaire redesign in April 2001, historical estimates have been provided in tables 14a, 14b and UM3 for months prior to April 2001 based on an analysis of the now reclassified "duration of unemployment since last full-time job" data. However, these historical estimates are not obtainable from the ABS source data and so cannot be updated to match the newly revised unemployment estimates provided in other labour force products. These outdated historical estimates will be removed from their respective tables and provided in the following:

- Table 14a\_Sep97: Sep 1997 to Mar 2001
- Table 14b\_Apr86: Apr 1986 to Mar 2001
- UM3\_Sep97: Sep 1997 to Mar 2001

These historical tables will be provided in the February 2011 issue of Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) for one month only, before being moved to the labour force archive of superseded and outdated data stored in the publication Labour Force Historical Timeseries, Australia (cat. no. 6204.0.55.001).

Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates provided in the historical Table 14b\_Apr86 are based on a seasonal analysis for the time period April 1986 to January 2011. From February 2011 onwards, the new Table 14b with the historical data removed will have seasonal adjustment and trend estimation based on an analysis starting from April 2001. This will result in minor revisions to the trend, which are noticeable near April 2001, but there is no noticeable difference to the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for recent years.

#### **Unemployed 52 weeks and over; Persons, Trend - Jan 2000 to Jan 2011**



#### **FURTHER INFORMATION**

For any queries regarding the implementation of any of these changes to the LFS, contact Labour Force Estimates on Canberra 02 6252 6525, or via email at <[labourforce@abs.gov.au](mailto:labourforce@abs.gov.au)>.

## Main Features

Data from the monthly Labour Force Survey are released in two stages. The **Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery** (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and **Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly** (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) are part of the second release, and include detailed data not contained in the **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0) product set, which is released one week earlier.

The **Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery** (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) is released monthly. **Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly** (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) includes data only collected in February, May, August and November (including industry and occupation).

Since these products are based on the same data as the **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0) publication, the **6202.0 Labour Force, Australia Main Features** are relevant to both releases.

## About this Release

A range of Excel spreadsheets and SuperTABLE datacubes. The monthly spreadsheets contain broad level data covering all the major items of the Labour Force Survey in time series format, including seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The monthly datacubes contain more detailed and cross classified original data than the spreadsheets.

## Explanatory Notes

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Since these products are based on the same data as the **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0) publication, the 6202.0 Labour Force, Australia Explanatory Notes are relevant to both releases

## Quality Declaration - Summary

## QUALITY DECLARATION - SUMMARY

### INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Labour Force statistics are compiled from the Labour Force Survey which is conducted each month throughout Australia as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) household survey program. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

### RELEVANCE

The Labour Force Survey provides monthly information about the labour market activity of Australia's resident civilian population aged 15 years and over. The Labour Force Survey is designed to primarily provide estimates of employment and unemployment for the whole of Australia and, secondarily, for each state and territory.

### TIMELINESS

The Labour Force Survey enumeration begins on the Sunday between the 5th and 11th of the month, except for the Christmas and New Year holiday period. In December enumerations starts between the 3rd and 9th (4 weeks after November enumeration begins). In January enumeration starts between the 7th and 13th (5 weeks after December enumeration begins).

Key estimates from the Labour Force Survey are published in two stages. The first, *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), is released 32 days after the commencement of enumeration for the month, with the exception of estimates for December which are published 39 days after the commencement of enumeration.

The second stage includes detailed data that were not part of the first stage and are published in *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003). The second stage is released 7 days after the first stage.

### ACCURACY

The Labour Force Survey is based on a sample of private dwellings (approximately 29,000 houses, flats etc) and non-private dwellings, such as hotels and motels. The sample covers about 0.33% of the Australian civilian population aged 15 years or over. The Labour Force Survey is designed primarily to provide estimates of key labour force statistics for the whole of Australia and, secondarily, for each state and territory.

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: non-sampling error and sampling error.

Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a high

level of cooperation, with an average response rate for the last year being 97%.

Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Standard errors of key estimates and movements since the previous month are available in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0). The standard error of other estimates and movements may be calculated by using the spreadsheet contained in *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube* (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001).

## COHERENCE

The ABS has been conducting the Labour Force Survey each month since February 1978. While seeking to provide a high degree of consistency and comparability over time by minimising changes to the survey, sound survey practice requires careful and continuing maintenance and development to maintain the integrity of the data and the efficiency of the collection.

The changes which have been made to the Labour Force Survey have included changes in sampling methods, estimation methods, concepts, data item definitions, classifications, and time series analysis techniques. In introducing these changes the ABS has generally revised previous estimates to ensure consistency and coherence with current estimates. For a full list of changes made to the Labour Force Survey see Chapter 20 in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

## INTERPRETABILITY

The key estimates from the Labour Force Survey are available as original, seasonally adjusted and trend series. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular influences which may be present and therefore month-to-month movements may not be reliable indicators of underlying behaviour. To assist in interpreting the underlying behaviour, the ABS produces the trend series by smoothing the seasonally adjusted series to reduce the impact of the irregular component. For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0).

Further information on the terminology and other technical aspects associated with statistics from the Labour Force Survey can be found in the publication *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), which contains detailed Explanatory Notes, Standard Error information and a Glossary.

## ACCESSIBILITY

Please see the Related Information tab for the list of products that are available from this collection.

## Time Series Spreadsheet (I-Note) - Time Series Spreadsheet

Due to the flooding in Queensland in January 2011, the relative standard errors for January will vary across regions and will be higher than normal in some regions.

The RSEs for the Darling Downs-South West and Ipswich City Statistical Regions are expected to be approximately 50% higher, while the RSEs for the Brisbane City Inner Ring Statistical Region will increase by approximately 25%. The Brisbane City Outer Ring, West Moreton and Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West Statistical Regions will have RSEs approximately 10% higher. All other regions have minimal differences. However from February, the data returns to normal. Refer to the article *Impact of the floods on the Labour Force Survey* in January 2011 for more information.

## Data Cubes (I-Note) - Data Cubes

Due to the flooding in Queensland in January 2011, the relative standard errors for January will vary across regions and will be higher than normal in some regions.

The RSEs for the Darling Downs-South West and Ipswich City Statistical Regions are expected to be approximately 50% higher, while the RSEs for the Brisbane City Inner Ring Statistical Region will increase by approximately 25%. The Brisbane City Outer Ring, West Moreton and Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West Statistical Regions will have RSEs approximately 10% higher. All other regions have minimal differences. However from February 2011, the data returns to normal. Refer to the article *Impact of the floods on the Labour Force Survey* in January 2011 for more information.

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Moreton and Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West Statistical Regions will have RSEs approximately 10% higher. All other regions have minimal differences. However from February, the data returns to normal. Refer to the article *Impact of the floods on the Labour Force Survey* in January 2011 for more information.

## Standard Errors

Estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are based on information collected from people in a sample of dwellings, rather than the entire population. Hence the estimates produced may differ from those that would have been produced if the entire population had been included in the survey. The most common measure of the likely difference (or 'sampling error') is the **standard error** (SE).

The ABS considers that estimates with a relative standard error of 25% or more may be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

To determine if an item has a relative standard error of 25% or more, in SuperTABLE, right click in the centre of the table, select annotate cells - standard annotations, and select 'Annotate RSE cut-off values'.

To indicate those cells in spreadsheets with a relative standard error of 25% or more, annotations have been applied prior to dissemination.

In addition, the tables below have been supplied to show estimates at which the relative standard error is 25%. Estimates of the size indicated in the tables, or smaller, are considered to be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Due to the January 2011 flooding in Queensland the relative standard errors for January will be higher than normal in some regions, therefore for Queensland the estimates at which the relative standard error is 25% will be higher than they appear in the tables below. However from February, the data returns to normal.

Additional information on how standard errors for LFS estimates are produced is available in [Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube](#) (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001).

<b>State</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic.</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>Tas.</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>AK</b>
<b>Employed</b>								
Feb 78 to Sep 82	4.5	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	2.
Oct 82 to Aug 87	4.0	4.0	3.0	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.
Sep 87 to Aug 92	4.5	4.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.3	1.8	1.
Sep 92 to Aug 97	5.3	4.6	3.5	2.4	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.
Sep 97 to Mar 01	5.9	4.5	4.1	2.4	2.8	1.1	1.0	1.
Apr 01 to Oct 07	4.9	4.1	3.7	2.0	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.
Nov-07	5.0	4.1	3.8	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.
Dec-07	5.0	4.2	3.9	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.
Jan-08	5.1	4.3	3.9	2.1	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.
Feb-08	5.2	4.4	4.0	2.1	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.
Mar-08	5.4	4.4	4.1	2.1	2.9	1.2	1.0	1.
Apr-08	5.5	4.6	4.5	2.2	3.0	1.2	0.9	1.
May-08	5.5	4.7	4.5	2.3	3.1	1.3	0.9	1.
Jun-08	5.6	4.8	4.6	2.3	3.2	1.3	0.9	1.
Jul 08 to Aug 09	7.0	6.0	5.7	2.9	4.0	1.6	1.0	1.
Sep-09	6.6	5.7	5.4	2.7	3.7	1.5	1.0	1.
Oct-09	6.2	5.4	5.1	2.6	3.5	1.4	0.9	1.
Nov-09	5.9	5.1	4.9	2.4	3.3	1.3	0.9	1.
Dec-09 onwards	5.6	4.8	4.6	2.3	3.2	1.3	0.9	1.
<b>Unemployed</b>								
Feb 78 to Sep 82	4.5	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	2.
Oct 82 to Aug 87	4.0	4.0	3.0	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.
Sep 87 to Aug 92	4.5	4.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.3	1.8	1.
Sep 92 to Aug 97	5.3	4.6	3.5	2.4	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.
Sep 97 to Mar 01	5.9	4.5	4.1	2.4	2.8	1.1	1.0	1.
Apr 01 to Oct 07	5.7	4.9	4.2	2.7	3.0	1.7	2.4	1.
Nov-07	5.8	5.0	4.3	2.8	3.2	1.7	2.2	1.
Dec-07	5.9	5.1	4.4	2.8	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.
Jan-08	6.0	5.3	4.5	2.9	3.4	1.7	1.8	1.
Feb-08	6.2	5.4	4.7	3.0	3.6	1.8	1.6	1.
Mar-08	6.4	5.5	4.8	3.0	3.9	1.8	1.5	1.
Apr-08	6.5	5.8	5.2	3.2	4.1	1.8	1.4	1.
May-08	6.6	5.9	5.3	3.3	4.3	1.9	1.3	2.
Jun-08	6.8	6.1	5.5	3.3	4.5	1.9	1.3	2.
Jul 08 to Aug 09	8.9	8.0	7.3	4.4	6.0	2.5	1.6	2.
Sep-09	8.3	7.4	6.7	4.1	5.5	2.3	1.5	2.
Oct-09	7.7	6.9	6.3	3.8	5.2	2.1	1.4	2.
Nov-09	7.2	6.5	5.9	3.6	4.8	2.0	1.3	2.
Dec-09 onwards	6.8	6.1	5.5	3.3	4.5	1.9	1.3	2.
<b>HILF</b>								
Feb 78 to Sep 82	4.5	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	2.
Oct 82 to Aug 87	4.0	4.0	3.0	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.
Sep 87 to Aug 92	4.5	4.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.3	1.8	1.
Sep 92 to Aug 97	5.3	4.6	3.5	2.4	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.
Sep 97 to Mar 01	5.9	4.5	4.1	2.4	2.8	1.1	1.0	1.
Apr 01 to Oct 07	5.9	4.8	4.4	2.5	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.
Nov-07	6.0	4.9	4.5	2.5	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.
Dec-07	6.1	5.0	4.5	2.6	3.0	1.4	1.6	1.
Jan-08	6.2	5.1	4.6	2.6	3.1	1.4	1.5	1.
Feb-08	6.2	5.2	4.7	2.7	3.2	1.4	1.4	1.
Mar-08	6.6	5.4	4.8	2.7	3.6	1.4	1.2	1.
Apr-08	6.7	5.6	5.3	2.9	3.7	1.5	1.1	1.
May-08	6.8	5.7	5.5	2.9	3.9	1.5	1.1	1.
Jun-08	6.9	5.9	5.6	3.0	4.0	1.5	1.0	1.
Jul 08 to Aug 09	8.7	7.4	7.1	3.7	5.1	1.9	1.3	2.
Sep-09	8.1	7.0	6.6	3.5	4.8	1.7	1.2	1.
Oct-09	7.7	6.6	6.2	3.3	4.5	1.7	1.1	1.
Nov-09	7.2	6.2	5.9	3.1	4.2	1.6	1.1	1.
Dec-09 onwards	6.9	5.9	5.6	3.0	4.0	1.5	1.0	1.

Capital City/Balance of State	Sep 92 to Aug 97	Sep 97 to Mar 01	Apr 01 to Oct 07	Nov 07 to Jun 08	Jul 08 to Nov 09	From Dec 09
Sydney Major Statistical Region	5.3	5.7	5.0	5.8	7.3	5.8
Balance of New South Wales Major Statistical Region	5.3	5.7	5.0	5.7	7.2	5.7
Melbourne Major Statistical Region	4.6	4.6	4.2	5.0	6.3	5
Balance of Victoria Major Statistical Region	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.9	6.1	4.9
Brisbane Major Statistical Region	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.3	5.4	4.3
Balance of Queensland Major Statistical Region	3.6	4.3	3.7	4.7	5.8	4.7
Adelaide Major Statistical Region	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.1	2.5
Balance of South Australia Major Statistical Region	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.4
Perth Major Statistical Region	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.4	4.2	3.4
Balance of Western Australia Major Statistical Region	2.9	2.8	2.3	3.2	4.0	3.2
Regions	Sep 97 to Mar 01	Apr 01 to Oct 07	Nov 07 to Jun 08	Jul 08 to Nov 09	From Dec 09	
Sydney Major Statistical Region	5.7	5.0	5.8	7.3	5.8	
Inner Sydney and Inner Western Sydney Statistical Regions	4.4	6.8	8.0	10.5	8.0	
Inner Sydney Statistical Region	3.8	7.2	8.5	11.1	8.5	
Inner Western Sydney Statistical Region		6.3	7.4	9.8	7.4	
Eastern Suburbs Statistical Region	2.4	8.1	9.6	12.5	9.6	
St George-Sutherland Statistical Region	1.7	6.2	7.3	9.6	7.3	
Canterbury-Bankstown Statistical Region	2.9	6.1	7.3	9.5	7.3	
Fairfield-Liverpool and Outer South Western Sydney Statistical Regions	4.3	6.3	7.4	9.7	7.4	
Fairfield-Liverpool Statistical Region	4.0	6.3	7.5	9.8	7.5	
Outer South Western Sydney Statistical Region		6.2	7.3	9.6	7.3	
Central Western Sydney Statistical Region	2.2	6.7	7.9	10.4	7.9	
North Western Sydney Statistical Region (1)	3.1	6.1	7.3	9.5	7.3	
Outer Western Sydney Statistical Region	3.1					
Blacktown-Baulkham Hills Statistical Region						
Lower Northern Sydney Statistical Region	3.2	6.6	7.8	10.3	7.8	
Central Northern Sydney Statistical Region (2)	3.0	6.1	7.2	9.5	7.2	
Hornsby-Ku-ring-gai Statistical Region						
Northern Beaches Statistical Region	2.1	6.6	7.8	10.2	7.8	
Gosford-Wyong Statistical Region	2.3	6.2	7.4	9.7	7.4	

(1) Formerly Outer Western Sydney Statistical Region & Blacktown

(2) Formerly Hornsby - Ku-ring-gai Statistical Region & Baulkham Hills

Balance of New South Wales Major Statistical Region	5.7	5.0	5.7	7.2	5.7
Hunter Statistical Region	4.0	6.0	7.1	9.3	7.1
Newcastle Statistical Region Sector	3.6	5.9	7.1	9.3	7.1
Hunter excluding Newcastle		6.0	7.1	9.3	7.1
Illawarra and South Eastern Statistical Regions	4.6	6.5	7.7	10.1	7.7
Illawarra Statistical Region	3.8	6.8	8.1	10.6	8.1
Wollongong Statistical Region Sector	2.4	6.4	7.6	10.0	7.6
Illawarra excluding Wollongong		7.6	9.0	11.7	9.0
South Eastern Statistical Region		6.0	7.2	9.4	7.2
Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast Statistical Regions	5.5	6.4	7.6	10.0	7.6
Murray-Murrumbidgee Statistical Region	5.7	6.4	7.5	9.9	7.5
Northern, Far West-North Western and Central West Statistical Regions	5.1	6.3	7.5	9.8	7.5
Northern, North Western and Central West Statistical Regions		6.4	7.6	9.9	7.6
Far West Statistical Region		5.4	6.4	8.4	6.4
Melbourne Major Statistical Region	4.6	4.2	5.0	6.3	5.0
Outer Western Melbourne Statistical Region	3.0	4.8	5.9	7.8	5.9
North Western Melbourne Statistical Region	3.5	5.2	6.5	8.5	6.5
Inner Melbourne Statistical Region	3.2	6.0	7.4	9.7	7.4
North Eastern Melbourne Statistical Region	2.8	5.1	6.4	8.3	6.4
Inner Eastern Melbourne Statistical Region	3.0	4.9	6.1	8.0	6.1
Southern Melbourne Statistical Region	2.5	5.0	6.3	8.2	6.3
Outer Eastern Melbourne Statistical Region	3.0	5.2	6.5	8.5	6.5
South Eastern Melbourne Statistical Region	3.6	4.9	6.1	8.0	6.1
Mornington Peninsula Statistical Region	2.7	5.0	6.2	8.1	6.2
Balance of Victoria Major Statistical Region	4.3	4.1	4.9	6.1	4.9
Barwon-Western District Statistical Region	4.1	5.0	6.3	8.2	6.3
Central Highlands-Wimmera Statistical Region	4.4	5.5	6.8	8.9	6.8
Loddon-Mallee Statistical Region	4.7	5.2	6.5	8.6	6.5
Goulburn-Ovens-Murray Statistical Region	4.5	5.8	7.2	9.4	7.2
All Gippsland Statistical Region	4.0	5.6	7.0	9.1	7.0
Brisbane Major Statistical Region	3.7	3.5	4.3	5.4	4.3
Brisbane City Inner Ring Statistical Region	3.8	4.4	5.8	7.6	5.8
Brisbane City Outer Ring Statistical Region	3.4	4.2	5.6	7.3	5.6
South and East BSD Balance Statistical Region	3.3	4.5	5.6	7.3	5.9
North BSD Balance Statistical Region	2.6	4.0	5.3	7.0	5.3
Ipswich City Statistical Region			5.3	7.0	5.3

Balance of Queensland Major Statistical Region	4.3	3.7	4.7	5.8	4.7
Gold Coast Statistical Region		4.7	6.2	8.1	13.4
Gold Coast North Statistical Region Sector			7.4	7.4	7.4
Gold Coast South Statistical Region Sector			5.9	7.7	5.9
West Moreton Statistical Region	3.2	4.5	5.9	7.7	5.9
Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Region	3.7	4.7	6.2	8.2	6.2
Darling Downs-South West Statistical Region	3.0	4.8	6.3	8.2	6.3
Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West Statistical Region	3.7	4.3	5.7	7.5	5.7
Northern-North West Statistical Region	3.4	4.8	6.4	8.4	6.4
Far North Statistical Region	4.1	5.1	6.7	8.8	6.7
Sunshine Coast Statistical Region			5.9	7.7	5.9
Adelaide Major Statistical Region	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.1	2.5
Northern Adelaide Statistical Region	1.9	2.5	3.0	3.9	3.0
Western Adelaide Statistical Region	1.6	2.7	3.4	4.4	3.4
Eastern Adelaide Statistical Region	1.5	2.5	3.1	4.0	3.1
Southern Adelaide Statistical Region	1.8	2.5	3.1	4.0	3.1
Balance of South Australia Major Statistical Region	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.4
Northern and Western SA Statistical Region	2.4	2.8	3.4	4.4	3.4
Southern and Eastern SA Statistical Region	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.7	2.8
Perth Major Statistical Region	2.6	2.5	3.4	4.2	3.4
Central Metropolitan Statistical Region	1.4	3.3	4.8	6.3	4.8
East Metropolitan Statistical Region	2.1	3	4.5	5.9	4.5
North Metropolitan Statistical Region	1.9	2.9	4.3	5.7	4.3
South West Metropolitan Statistical Region	1.9	2.8	4.2	5.5	4.2
South East Metropolitan Statistical Region	2.5	3.1	4.5	5.9	4.5
Balance of Western Australia Major Statistical Region	2.8	2.3	3.2	4.0	3.2
Lower Western WA Statistical Region	2.6	2.6	3.8	5.0	3.8
Remainder-Balance WA Statistical Region	3.2	3.0	4.5	5.8	4.5
Greater Hobart-Southern Statistical Region Sector	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2
Greater Hobart Statistical Division	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.1
Southern Statistical Division		1.7	1.9	2.5	1.9
Balance of Tasmania		1.2	1.3	1.6	1.3
Northern Statistical Region Sector	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.5
Mersey-Lyell Statistical Region Sector	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.6

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